THE PEOPLE SPEAKING. JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Sept. 6, 1854. Editor of the National Era :

As we have had some excitement here on the ject of Nebraekaism, we want our friends of Old Line Democracy to know that we are the field, and intend to maintain it. We anited with the Whigs of this district on Richard Yates, against T. L. Harris, the aska candidate. The Democrats of this hebracks candidate. The Democrats of this series have as yet made but a poor show-aring had small Conventions—for instance, elybeing able, in Scott county, to raise a Conception of seven men, to endorse Douglas and he Nebracka-Kaneas bill!

Major Harris has shouldered the issue, and

apted to maintain it, but the opinion gen-yentertained is, that he did not make it He was followed by Yates, in a very able dication of his course in Congress, and an existion of the course of the Douglas faction the Democratic party; concluding with a

aced on our statute book, was agreed between Harris and Yates at Harris should have a second speech; but a sudience (1,000 or 1,200 men) would not een until Yates arose, and requested them hear Harris; which they did for fifteen mines: when their clamors became so loud, tha-uris desisted, amid deafening shouts for Linin anti-Nebraska speech of three hours' gh, and thunders of applause. So you that Presidential humbugs don't win here. district in favor of Harris; but he wil in outraged constituency, live here. We as very severe conflict, especially as this a capital district; and in view of this we

at work, and expect to be so. which are doing much good. The Ere has a share in the glory—a large one. but their denunciations only recoil upor wn heads, rendering them doubly ridio

Why will our friends concede to the Ad instration party the title, Democratic? Never vas a good name so prostituted. Call them Hankers, Pierce men, Administration men braskaites, Slavery men - anything but morrats. They are not Democrats. They bare outraged Democracy, and true Demo sate have abandoned them .- Ed. Era.

WASHINGTON BUTTE, O. T., July 21, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era:

The passage of the Nebraska bill has can and feeling and excitement-indeed, it ha eased a great solemnity among the people is perpetrated in the American Congress. God can nor never will give his approbation ger bless such wicked legislation as the pas-Congress in the name of Almighty olomon says, "When the wicked re and when the Presiden United States, together with members near before the God of the universe to account of their conduct, how many will meet them there? And if the Judge aid say, Depart from me, ye workers o God grant the speedy repeal of such a law uid be the prayer of every true Christian. leed, a day of prayer should be set apart oughout the United States, that God would the evil just committed by his wicked angodly children.

OREGON.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Sept. 8, 1854. Editor of the Nation

In Ohio and some other States, as you now, the old parties have agreed to waive who shall be as a phalanx of Freedom fight against the the further encroschments Navery. And this movement has been enred into with a great deal of grit and energy The "old rank and file" Whigs and moerats, who have so long clung to their parties and prejudices, have renounced em, saying, "they cannot stand this crownm, saying, "they cannot state Power, in act of the tyranny of the Slave Power, in passage of the Nebraska Bill, and the conquent repeal of the Missouri Compromise." "fusion" has been formed here with enrgy and much good feeling. And it is to be ad freedom will be successful in the final over-arow of Slavery in our happy Republic, and stitutions befitting a free and independent copie be reared in their place.

weeks since, for the purpose of speaking out heir feelings in regard to that Nebraska ini-nity. And they all, with one accord, united condemning it, as unlawful, infamous, and raceful to the country and its perpetrators ng, and will, no doubt, result in good. Such ery county seat throughout the State, and result will be felt and heard at the next dential election, to the furthermost region

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 11. FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CHICAGO!

About twelve o'clock yesterday, (Sunday,) an tempt was made, in the vicinity of the Rock and Railroad Depot, to take a fugitive slave. Three men, named John and George Buchanand William Grant, all from St. Louis, and the negro as he was walking in the street. He instantly discovered them, and made efforts to release himself, in which he coat torn nearly off, and one of the Buanans lost out of his pocket a revolver, which negro picked up, and told the others to

where he was locked up. The other Buchanan and Grant ran down to Young America Saon, in front of which an immense crowd blarshal Knights went to the Saloon, and

corted the two over to jail.
What has become of the negro we cannot ate. The occurrence drew together crowds frople during the early part of the aftercurt House Square. There was no demonhelly confined to the knots of persons discuss ing the subject. An examination will proba

FROM CHINA

The Purser of the steamer Empire City, just arrived at New York from Panama, furnishes the following version of the latest China news

The rebel party were in possession of two arge towns in the neighborhood of Whampos, and they were expected to attack the city of chief powder-magazine. This tower was at last blown in the air; but whether by the fire of the Erreying squadron was moored before the factories, in company with the British sloop Cormus, for the protection of the latter. The Mandarins had stopped the exportation of rice. Several Chinese merchants, with their families, had removed from Canton to Masow and Hong Kong, owing to the excitement existing. There were large numbers of Imperial troops stationed outside of Canton, July 3. Com. Perry's squadron had not arrived from Japan.

The following additional intelligence has been received by way of England:

Hong Kong, July 6.—The disturbances alluded to in our last have been checked, the Mandarins having moved on various points with success, supported liberally with funds, and backed by the energy of the population, leading to the disbanding and dispersing of the people for the present.

Chief powder-magazine. This tower was at last blown in the air; but whether by the fire of the error by the Russians the surfactory reports relative to this event. The French fought with the greatest impetuosity and bravery, and were several times on the point of capturing the fortress that very day; but as the firmness of the garrison still remained unshaken, it was able to repulse all the attacks of their enemies. But on the 16th, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, for the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day, at half past 12 o'clock, or the following day in the fortress, commanded unshaken, it was able to repulse all the attacks of inton at any hour. At the request of

same purport as that of his Excellency M. Bourbillon. Bourbillon.

The United States sloop Vandalia arrived at Shanghai on the 14th ult, from Japan. The particulars of the precessings of Com. Parry are not so full as we might have expected; but it is generally understood he has been successful in his arrangements with the Japanese for having three ports open for the supply of stores, coal, &c. Com. Perry is expected here this month.

In harbor, 6th, U. S. sloop J. P. Kennedy; at Whampos, the U. S. steamer J. Hancock, and the sloop Vincennes; at Shanghai, the U. S. steamer Susquehanna, and sloops Vandalia and Plymouth.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

APENRADE, Aug. 26, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era:

To the Editor of the National Era:

The Austrian vanguard has already entered Wallachia; still, the Russian ambassador remains at Vienna. Seems this not to prove, notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, that there is a secret understanding between the Austrian and Russian Governments? Indeed, the Austrian Cabinet has declared that the entrance of Austrian troops in the Danubian Principalities would take place without any hostile intention on the part of Austria against Russia. Moreover, the Cabinet of Vienna is attempting to induce the Turkish Government to cause Omer Pasha to evacuate Wallachia, and to recross the Danube, or at least to prohibit him, and every other Turkish commander, from entering Moldavia. It is the evident intention of Austria to make its troops a living barrier between the Russian troops a living barrier between the Russian and Turkish forces in that quarter. The Czar may, under present circumstances, feel no dissatisfaction with this scheme of Austria, as it would enable him to send strong reinforcements to the Crimea, to Caucasus, and to his army in Asiatic Turkey, where his Generals army in Asiatic Turkey, where his Generals have lately gained one or probably two splendid victories over the Turks. It would appear as though the Czar has adopted the reverse of the original plan relative to the war against Turkey, which was to act aggressively in Eusope, while playing a defensive part only in Asia. He would thus be able to preserve the neutrality of Germany, and compel Turkey to change the chief theatre of the war to a region which is still more distant from its allies, France and England. This would be the way by which to turn to the best account the occuby which to turn to the best account the occu-pation of the Danubian Principalities by the

Austrian troops.

But Omer Pasha, perceiving how the Austrian troops. trian snake is intending to wind its coils around the Danubian Principalities, is endeavoring to frustrate its scheme, by rendering the Turkish Government sensible of the folly it would commit, were it to order him and his army to re-cross the Danube. The views of Omer Pasha being supported by the Emperor of France, there is much reason to suppose that Turkey will not consent to withdraw its troops from the Principalities, or check the advance of their the Principalities, or check the advance of their victorious course. Still, Omer Pasha cannot, unsupported by the French and English troops, attempt to force the passage of the Pruth, but will at least be able to compel the Czar to keep a strong army stationed as guard along the banks of that rivor. This is also the surest means of defeating the plan of Austria to acquire for herself alone the protectorate over

the Danubian Provinces.

The latest news from St. Petersburgh conirms the rumored victory of the Russian General, Baron Wrangel, over the Turks at Bajazet. According to the official report of Baron Wrangel, did the forces engaged in that battle, on each side, amount to about 12,000 men. The Turks lost 2,000 killed and wounded, besides a great number of prisoners, and their wagons with ammunition and previsions. The loss of the Russians was comparatively trifling. But, though not much reliance can be placed upon the details of this report, it is nevertheless, on the whole, true, because this victory of received at Constantinople.

The Vienna papers contain the news of an-

other Russian victory, which Gen. Bebutow, the commander-in-chief over the Russian army on the frontiers of Turkey and Circassia, is said to have gained very lately over the Turkish army, consisting of 50,000 men, which, as I mentioned in my last letter, was on the 18th of July encamped in the vicinity of Hadischi Velikoi. It would thus appear that the reverses which the troops of the Czar have met with in Europe, begin to be counterbalanced by the advantages gained by the Russian Generals in

Certain it is, that the affairs of the Sultan are very badly managed in that quarter. The Turkish Government has therefore resolved to commit an important command to the able hands of the Magyar General, Klapka, who has already set out from Constantinople for his place of destination in Asia. The reports relative to the intended expedi-

on of the French and English forces, under the command of Marshal St. Arnaud, agains the Crimea and Sebastopol, are so contradict-ory that no reliance can be placed upon them, except so far as the expedition itself, which, no doubt, is to be undertaken, though a secresy prevails—or at least an attempt at secresy is made—with regard to the place against which Bomarsund is, as I mentioned in my last

letter, in the hands of the French and English.
The chief honor of this exploit belongs to the
French. It was on the 8th instant, that about 10,000 Frenchmen, and 1,000 English marine soldiers, were landed on the island of Aland; but it was not until four days later, on account of the many difficulties which the nature of the country opposed, that they were able to creet their batteries of heavy cannons, near enough to use them with the desired effect against the forts or Maximilian towers which flanked and demi-neared the main fortress. But on the 13th, at the break of day, a most vehement bombardment, at the distance of 1,300 feet, was directed against those towers. The precision of the fire of the French, especially, was admirable, according to the account of an impartial eye-witness. The chasseurs of Vincennes distinguished themselves pre-eminently in the attack on the fort called stand off."

It is asserted that John Buchanan then fired at the slave, but did not hit him. During this line, a crowd had collected; but as soon as the listed was fired, John Buchanan was seized by the police and others, and escorted by a large dies and others, and escorted by a large down Clark street to the watch-house, a he was locked up. The other Buchanan The Russians stationed here showed less spirit of resistance, and lost only fifteen of their

On the following day, or on the 14th inst, the allies took possession of the little island of Presto, near and opposite to the main fortress of Bomarsund, which thus was entirely enclosed by the French and English, who on same day finished their preparations for their

arme day numbed their preparations for their intended attack upon it.

At seven o'clock in the morning on the 15th instant, the Napoleon day, a most terrible bombardment was directed from the land batteries, as well as from some gun-bosts, under the command of Admiral Plumridge, against the fertress, which, however, returned a very spirited, though less effective, fire, especially on account of the smaller calibre of the Rusian cannons and mortars, compared with a English mortars, especially, were of very heavy calibre—from which shells were thrown, causing, within a short time, the greatest destruc-tion, and making several breaches, especially in the tower in which the Russians had their chief powder-magazine. This tower was at last blown in the air; but whether by the fire

Baltic.

But the continuing friendly relations between England and France on the one side, and Austria on the other, begins already to have the effect to make many liberals suspicious, and rather disinclined to support the former in a war, the results of which may be beneficial chiefly to the House of Hapsburg. Hence some of those who were most in favor of a general crusade against the Czar, some weeks ago, begin now to hesitate.

As to Prussia, there can be doubt more, she is resolved, as far as it depends upon her Government, to remain neutral, and to do nothing farther derogatory to the power and influence of the Czar; and as Prussia does, several of the minor German States will do.

minor German States will do.

Russia is therefore in a far better condition than she was before the 1st of this month, notwithstanding the loss at Aland, and of the fortress of Bomarsund.

Diogenes.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Reciprocity Treaty. Although this Treaty, negotiated in Washington the past summer, and ratified by the the Senate of the United States, has not received the formal assent of all the British North American Colonies required by its terms, yet its complete ratification is considered so certain and so much a matter of course by the British Covernment. objects of the compact; and this first step is, for us, the most important of all, being that relating to the Fisheries. We had understood through private channels, some days ago, that the English Government had sent out orders to the Admiral on the scation to withdraw from the fighter water the fight. the fishery waters the naval forces stationed the fishery waters the naval forces stationed there for their protection, and open to American fishermen the full and equal enjoyment of fishing privileges on all the fishing coasts of North America, in common right with British subjects. This important information was announced in the official paper yesterday, and we are able, therefore, to congratulate the country on the first fruit of a great measure of peace and international advantage; one which peace and international advantage; one which, but a short year or two ago, looked so unlikely for a happy settlement, and in the present accomplishment of which all who have been concerned or instrumental deserve the public thanks.—Intelligencer.

Funeral of Mrs. Benton The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Benton, wif the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, took place Tuesday afternoon, from her late residence on C street. Her illness was of several years' dura-tion. Col. Benton is at this time in the State of Missouri. Gen. Henderson, Gen. Jesup Hon. R. H. Stanton of Kentucky, Hon. Mr. Ashe, Mr. Seaton, Commodore McCauley, Hon. Mr. Singleton, and F. P. Blair, acted as pallbearers. Among others who followed the re mains to the temb was the President of the United States and all the members of the Cab-

The accounts received last night from the Maine election are of the same complexion as those published yesterday. The Democrats have suffered a Waterloo defeat. The following is the vote for Governor in 170 towns: For Morrill, the "Fusion" candidate - 27,524 Reed, Whig - - - 7,288 For Parris, Democrat - - -

For Cary, Anti-Temperance - - 1,382 Of the above candidates, Mr. Reed is a thorough Whig, and all the rest are Democrats, of different shades of opinion. Most of the votes appear to have rill.-Intelligencer, 14th.

Missouri Legislature. The Jefferson City Examiner says that final returns are received, and that the next Legislature of that State will stand—Whigs, 60;

trict generally voted for Mr. Phelps. The Murder of Lieut. Grattan and his Party, and reported Destruction of Fort Laramie LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 11 .- Information has been received here, from St. Louis, confirming the report of the massacre of Licut. Grattan and twenty-men. It appears to have been a pretwenty men. It appears to have been a pre-concerted plot, on the part of the Indians, to waylay and murder the party. The massacre was committed on the 18th of August. It is also stated, that when the express which brought the news left, Fort Laramie was sur-rounded by Indians, and there was reason to fear that it had been destroyed. The garrison

It was likewise reported that, after a battle with the Fort, the Indians went to the American Fur Company's station, and destroyed and

The Cholera at Columbia, Pa. COLUMBIA, SEPT. 12 .- The cholera still rages ere with great virulence. Up to this morning there were seventy-two deaths, and forty new cases to day. All business is suspended. Not a store is to be found open. A large propor-tion of the citizens have left for various places in the country, and others are leaving every hour. Two-thirds of the population have gone, leaving, probably, not over 2,000 inhabitants in the place; and with these we have forty new cases to report to-day, showing an unpre-cedented virulence. The mortality and distress are appalling. There is great difficulty in burying the dead. A perfect panic exists. Many of the best citizens are falling victims.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 12.—There is much excitement here in consequence of an attempted ar-rest of a fugitive slave by three citizens of St Louis, in the street, without the assistance of officers. An immense crowd soon assembled, and rescued the fugitive from their possession. The captors instantly attacked the crowd and re-took the fugitive, firing pistols and wounding one of the meb. The three men were then arrested, and are now being examined before Justice Pearce. An excited crowd is gathered round the office.

Letter from Henry A. Wise. WASHINGTON, SEPT. 12.-The Union of toprow will contain a letter on Slavery, from lenry A. Wise, answering N. Adams, of Mass Mr. Wise takes the ultra Southern view of Slavery per se, but condemns the slave trade and

Canadian Affairs. QUEBEC, SEPT. 12 .- The new members of the Cabinet are all Liberals. John Ross is speaker of the Legislative Council; Spence, Post-master General. The Conservatives are—Sir Allan McNab, President of the Council; John A. McDonald, Attorney General; Henry Smith, Solicitor General; —— Coley, Inspector General. There is no change in the Lower Cana-

American Board of Foreign Missions. HARTFORD, CONN., SEPT. 12 .- The fifty-fifth nual meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced here to day, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuyson presiding. From the Treasurer's report it appears that the expenditures of the year were \$322,000, and the receipte \$310,000. The annual report and a portion of the Prudential Com

Six Negroes Drowned. Not long since, six negroes belonging to the estate of old Mr. Castleman, in Clark county, Virginia, disappeared, and were advertised as runaways. We have news from there this morning, that the bodies of all six have been found in the Shenandoah. It is now believed that they attended. that they attempted to cross the river when intoxicated, in a skiff, and were upset and

The Colored Exodus.

for New York, where they are to go out in the ship Kentucky. One of the men who shipped, when going out, and near Fert McHenry, jumped overboard to swim ashore, and would possibly have been drowned but for a boat which was sent after him, and which picked him up. They landed him, driving him from the ship.—Baltimore Sun.

marked sceret and confidential, and addressed by different functionaries in the East to the abstract to the Home Government.

It appears that the Minister of the Colonies had sent to his colleague of the Foreign Office the complete dessier of the affair, in order that he might fully inform himself of the matter, so as to combat the pretensions of the American

Senator Douglas at Home-The Fire at Bruns ALBANY, SEPT. 15 .- The Chicago Tribu

states that Senator Douglas addressed the citi-zens of Morris, Grundy county, on Tuesday last, and was attentively listened to; but, upon the conclusion of his remarks, the meeting adopted resolutions condemning his course and the passage of the Nebraska bill.

The Cholera at Pittsburgh-Great Mortality PITTBURGH, SEPT. 15 .- The cholers has bro ken out with great virulence in parts of the city and vicinity. It is impossible to give the number of cases, but fifty-five deaths have been reported within the past thirty-six hours. Some well-known citizens have been carried off by the disease, after only three or four hours' ill-

The alarm on account of the cholera is sul siding. On Saturday morning there were only a few new cases, and these confined to persons of careless habits in living. There had been fifteen deaths since the preceding day.

Seizure of a Filibuster Steamer. NEW YORK, SEPT. 14 .- The steamer Benja ain Franklin, which has been supposed to b fitting out against Mexico, was yesterday seized of the United States authorities. She was seized at the solicitation of the Venezuelan Minister, who alleges that she was under orders to sail with Pacz against Venezuela, and that Alvarez has nothing to do with her. The Minister has also sent to the Venezulan Consul at St. Thomas to act in a like manner with the brig Catharine Augusta, which has sailed for that port, and is a part of the same expedi-

A Know-Nothing Excitement. WASHINGTON, SEPT 15 .- Considerable ex citement was created to-day by the publication of some five hundred names, pretending to be a list of the members of the Know Nothing Council in the Fourth Ward. The list embraces the names of some of the most influen tial citizens in the Ward.

Later from the Rio Grande - Progress of the Revolution, &c. NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 11 .- We have date from Brownsville to 2d inst.

We have reports that a battle at Victoria, between the insurgents and the Government troops, lasted three days, when the insurgents of

nally retired, with a small lose. The the Government troops is said to be over 400. San Luis Potosi has raised the standard of bellion, and the insurgents' cause is represented as steadily spreading throughout the

Michigan Democratic State Convention. DETROIT, SEPT. 14 .- The Democratic State onvention was held here to-day, and made the following nominations: For Governor-John S. Barry; for Lieuten ant Governor-W. A. Richmond; for Secretary of State-W. L. Bancroft. The Convention then adjourned until to

Renomination of G. A. Grow for Congress. The Congressional Conference which met at Bradford (Pa.) on the 6th instant, unanimously nominated Hon. G. A. Grow for re-election to

A Wealthy Colored Man.

the finest farms in Washington county, Md. Wealth The Hagerstown Herald states that at the age of thirty-eight years he was a slave in Stafford county, Va., but subsequently purchased his represented by official reports, private advices freedom from his own earnings. He then bound himself to years of servitude, until he could purchase his wife and children, which A few barricades had been erected, but were has accomplished when he was fifty years of pulled down by the National Guards. The he accomplished when he was fifty years of age. Now, he owns a farm worth \$10,000, Democrats, 60; Benton Democrats, 41. Mr. Phelps's majority (official) over Johnson, in the sixth district, is 607. The Whigs of the district, is 607. He is now 73 years of age.

CAPT. GIBSON'S CASE.

A friend has sent us from Europe the annexed translation of an article in PEcho Universal of the Hague, the only paper in Holland published in the French language. We ar sorry to learn that the Dutch Government manifests no disposition to repair the injuries inflicted on Capt. Gibson by their Indian Batavian authorities. It is stated that the Govern-or General of Dutch India took an unfair advantage of certain papers of Capt. Gibson which fell into his hands, but that Capt. Gibson is unwilling to imitate that example by availing himself of the important documents which were by mistake placed in his possession: he thinks his case strong enough without any such resort. He supposed the documents had been advisedly transmitted to him, and he made the disposition of them as mentioned.

From l'Echo Universal, (the Hague,) Aug. 22, 1854. Some statements having appeared in certain journals (Dutch) in relation to the sojourn of the American Capt. Gibson in the Netherlands, we believe it is in our power to complete or rather to rectify those statements by some ad-ditional particulars, which ought to be unquestioned in view of the source from whence they emanate. It is known that Mr. Gibson was declared guilty of high treason by a tribunal in Dutch India, in consequence of certain rela-tions with the Sultan of Jambee, a prince of the Island of Sumatra, and condemned to twelve years' imprisonment.

During his preliminary incarceration (and a

few days previous to the time fixed for the car-rying of his sentence into execution) he succeeded,in escaping, disguised as a Dutch officer; a ship received him on board, and after a time he returned to his compatriots of South Carolina. -The American press was filled with the account of his adventures, and even meetings were held to hear from his own mouth some account of his voyages in the Indian Archipelago, and from all parties there arose a general demand for a "redress of his wrongs." In the month of June last, the Washington press pro-mulgated some of the particulars of a correspondence between the Federal Government and that of the Netherlands; and this announcement was accompanied in one by a re-port of a numerous meeting that had taken place, (at Pendleton, S. C.,) which, after listen-ing with eager attention to a discourse deliverod by Mr. Gibson, voted unanimously a series of resolutions strongly sustaining his reclama-tion for damages through the General Government, and expressing at the same time "the most energetic indignation that dishener should have been east upon the American flag in the person of a South Carolinian."

Four weeks had barely elapsed since the

time of that meeting, when Capt. Gibson arrived at the Hague as special agent of his Government, and bearing despatches from the Cabinet at Washington to the United States Charge d'Affaires. Mr. Belmont immediately demand-ed of this Government one hundred thousand dollars (250,000 florins) to be paid to Mr. Gibson; and, furthermore, the restitution of certain private articles, documents, and so forth, which had been voluntarily given up by the American Captain to the authorities at Bata-via. Mr. Belmont laid additional stress upon his demand, in view of the fact that the judiciary is not independent in Netherlands India. as the Government can dismiss or change the judges at pleasure; also, viewing the proceed-ings of the case, it was evident that the Court at Batavia had been strongly influenced by the Executive; and, furthermore, that Mr. Gibson time of the date of the letter, nor did he order

the Minister of Foreign Affairs, opposed the demand for indemnity, but expressed a willingness to restore the papers and personal property of Mr. Gibeon. He received in consequence,

sent off, by some unaccountable oversight, all those documents, without opening the package which contained them. As soon as cognizant of this foolish mistake, haste was made to reeover the important documents sent to Mr. Belmont. This gentleman stated that he had transmitted them to Mr. Gibson, who, on his part, asserts that they are no longer in his posession, he having regarded their receipt as an evidence of the desire of the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs to render him justice; and consequently he (Gibson) had sent them home to his Government, as being incontrovertible evidence of the justice of his claim and of the system of espionage to which he had been sub-jected in the East.

Nevertheless, Mr. Belmont has transmitted the refusal of our Cabinet to grant the indem-nity to the knowledge of his Government, asking for further instructions, and insisting upon being authorized to demand his passports if our Government should persist in its refusal.

After forwarding these despatches, the American Charge left for France; and it has been decided that, during his absence, Mr. Gibson should remain at Brussels, or some other city on the continent.
We confine ourselves to this simple state

ment of facts, and abstain at present from any comment, for the same reason which induced us not to reveal what we have done until the appearance of erroneous and incomplete versions of the matter.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates of the 2d instant. There is no political news of consequence from Eugland or France. The weather had been extremely favorable, and a large portion

of the crops were secured. The commercial news shows a considerable fall in the price of breadstuffs.
LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
Catton Liverpool, September 2.—Cotton—there is a strengthened tone in the market, and middling and lower qualities have advanced 16d.; bet-

ter qualities remain unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—The weather continues very favorable for agricultural purposes, and bread-stuffs have largely declined. Flour has declin-ed 3s. for the week; wheat 1s. to 1s. 3d.; and corn is easier. The quotations are for Western canal flour, 27s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s.; Ohio, 29s. a 30s.; Canadian, 27s. a 28s Vheat, white, 8s. a 9s.; red, 6s. a 7s. 9d. Provisions .- Beef is unchanged, with a limted business at previous rates; medium quali ties are wanted. Pork is firm; inferior unsaleable. Bacon is unchanged, with a mode rate demand at previous rates.

Money Market. — Consols closed firm at 95½—the highest point for a twelvemonth.

SPAIN.
The Union Republican Clubs have been closed, by order of the Government. The National Guards have been ordered to arrest the members if they persist in assembling. Several smaller clubs had also been dispersed. The Government has published a list of the lefalcations of the previous Ministry, amounting to \$30,000,000, with the revenues of Cuba mortgaged for two years, and all the extra resources of the Kingdom pledged.

Espartero has raised a temporary loan of \$2,000,000 on the Havana customs security. A decree confiscating the property of Christina has been published. Under cover of this, she has left Madrid for Portugal, with the Samuel Williams, a colored man, has one of sanction of the Government. Much of her the finest farms in Washington county, Md. | wealth had been safely invested in foreign se-

prevented much mischief. Saragossa was restss, and the whole Province of Aragon unquiet. A Carlist movement is spoken of in one or two

The cholers was abating in Romagna, and the Dutchies were in a disturbed state. The universal jubilee, long contemplated by the Pope, will be held in November next, and a general convocation of the Church will meet at Rome, to settle the immaculate conception question.

THE WAR IN THE EAST. France and England have decided to dismande and abandon Bomarsund. It is said they offered it and the Aland Islands to Sweden, on condition of her declaring against Russia, but Sweden refuses to accept. On the 26th, Lord Napier and Marshal D'Hilliers proceeded to Hango, in sight of the Russians, who blew up their fortifications and

then returned to Abo, where 15 000 men were in garrison. A small engagement without loss of life occurred at Abo on the 18th, between eighteen Russian gun-boats, and some steamers in

Black Sea. Private despatches from Varna, to the 24th ultimo, state that five ships with troops sailed on the previous day, and six on that day, the destination of which was unknown. The opinion gained currency that the destination of the expedition would be Anaps, and that the fleets would winter there.

Marshal St. Arnaud was soon to hold a general military council at Varna, to inquire whether the army is fit for service during the present sickness on the Danube. The Turks continue to occupy Bucharest, and are strengthening all the strategic posi-

The Russians would be at Jassy, their headquarters, on the 3d September. The overland torce still holds Galatz for hospitals and mag-

The cholera was abating, but its ravages the allied fleet and army had been horrible Many thousands are dead. Lloyds has authentic news that Marshal St. Arnaud would leave Constantinople on the 3d, to take charge of the expedition to Crimea, which by that time would have reached its

Vienna, Friday -- Yesterday, Prince Gortschakoff made a confidential communication to Count Buol, and requested similar explana-tions; also, notified him that he had communications to make to the Emperor in person. Berlin, Friday.—Russia will not except the Austrian invitation to commence negotiations upon the basis stipulated by the Western Pow-

been made by Russia, which involve new nego-tiations. The particulars have not transpired. TURKISH DISASTERS IN ASIA.

The disasters to the Turks in Asia are confirmed. On the 29th of July, Selim Pasha was lefeated, and the Russians occupied Bajajid. On the 7th of August a general engagement took place near Kars. The Turks attacked the Russians' entrenched camp, and drove in the right wing of the Russian army, but a genthe Russians' entrenehed camp, and drove in the right wing of the Russian army, but a general charge of the Russian cavalry swept them this volume will be regarded as a spiritual treasure back with immense loss. Four thousand Turks were killed. An armistice of two days was agreed to after the battle. The Turks retreat-ed into Kars, and abandoned their camp, which the Russians occupied. The Russians admit a hours, and 40,000 men and 150 guns were en-EARTHQUAKE IN GUATEMALA .- A letter from

Guatemala, dated August 20, says:
"For a few weeks past we have been that constantly denied, and continues to deny, that he was the author of the document upon which the charge against him was founded, this document being a setter written in the high Malay and in Arabic characters, which ly in a direction from northeast to southwest Since the year 1830 there has been nothing to compare with this, and owing to the recent ruin of the sister city of San Salvador, people here have become exceedingly frightened. Numer-ous families had fled to neighboring villages, or

by different functionaries in the East to the chief authorities at Batavia, and some by the latter to the Home Government.

It appears that the Minister of the Colonies had sent to his colleague of the Foreign Office the complete dossier of the affair, in order that he might fully inform himself of the matter, so as to combat the pretensions of the American Chargé d'Affaires, and that Mr. Van Hall had sent off, by some pracecuntable oversight, all WATERHOUSE & Co .- This firm has sont us

ago, when Tom Corwin and Tom Ewing were on a political pilgrimage to the northern part of the State, they were invited to tarry over night with a distinguished local politician. The guests arrived rather late, and the lady of the mansion being absent, a niece undertock to precide on the occasion. She had never seen great men, and supposed they were ele-phantine altogether, and all talked in great language. "Mr. Ewing, will you take condi-ments in your tea, sir?" inquired the young lady. "Yes, miss, if you please," replied the quendam salt boiler. Corwin's eye twinkled. Here was tun for him. Gratified with the ap parent success of her first trial at talking wit oig men, the young lady addressed Mr. Corwin "Will you take condin the same manner: ments in your tea, sir?" "Pepper and salt, but no mustard," was the prompt reply of the facetious Tom. Of course, nature must out, and Ewing and the entertainer roared in spite themselves. Corwin essayed to amend the natter, and was voluble in compliment, anecdote, and wit. But the wound was immedica ble. The young lady to this day declares that Tom Corwin is a coarse, vulgar, disagreeable man.—Toledo Blade.

JUDGMENT UPON A NEBRASKAL .- In 1852. in the 1st district in Maine, Moses Macdonald received 9.213 votes, being a plurality of 3.882 over his Whig rival, and a clear majority of more than 2,000. Moses voted for the Ne-braska bill, and had to be withdrawn from the course. A man named Wells was put up by the same party, who was, however, suspected of being in favor of that measure, and known to be a friend of the Administration. This was enough. Wells received 6,194 votes while John M. Wood, the Whig and Republican candidate, has 9,223-a plurality of 3,029.

MISSOURI.-The Jefferson City Examine an Anti-Benton paper, gives a statement of the Legislative result for the entire State. foots up:

Whige - - 12 Anti-Benton - 13 According to this, the Bentonians can de cide the result as they please in both branches and can cause an election for U. S. Senator, in place of Atchison, (Anti-Benton,) or stave it

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH.—Chief Justice Samuel Church died at the residence of his son in-law, the Rev. Mr. Stone, at Newtown, Conn , at 7 o'clock last Wadnesday evening. The Judge was nearly 70 years of age.

The Hon, John Black, for many years member of the U. S. Senate from the State of Mississippi, and late of Louisiana, died at Winchester, Va., on the 29th ult.

Rising of the Ohio River. CINCINNATI, SEPT. 16 .- The Ohio river he risen several feet above here, and we expect i will rise here two or three feet, which will make it four feet above its usual height to

Baltimore, Sept. 18 .- Holders of flour are

asking higher prices to-day. No sales. Wheat has slightly advanced. Sales of 12,000 bushels, white, \$1.65 a \$1.75; red, \$1.55 a \$1.65 Corn-sales of 9,000 bushels, white, 80 cents yellow, 82 cents.

New York, Sept. 18.—The market for bread stuffs is somewhat firmer to-day. Stocks dull.

A CERTIFICATE FROM ONE OF OUR WILLIAMSBURGH FRIENDS,

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852. I hope every one, whether adult or child, who may have reason to believe they are troubled with worms, will take Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermi fuge. I firmly believe it is one of the greatest worm destroyers of the age-certainly the most extraordi nary I know of

A child of mine, about five years old, has be troubled with worms about six months back. We could get nothing to relieve it, until we came acro Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, of which we gave but small quantity. The result, however, was extraor ordinary. The child passed over three hundred MR. LENT. worms. Williamsburgh, Long Island.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. Mc Lane's colebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. McLANE'S VERMIEUGI

No. 285 Broadway, New York, have just pullished: I. FLORENCE EGERTON; or, Sunshine and Sha low. By the Author of "Clara Stanley." 16mo. A beautiful story for girls. * * * We hav

Mrs. Sarah A. Myers. 16 mo.; 60 cents.

In this fascinating story are bound up many excellent monitory lessons to the young. * The characters have an air of great naturalness, and many of the descriptions are touching and beautiful—Argus. ul -Argus.
III. GRATITUDE: An Exposition of the 103

Psalm. By Rev. John Stephenson. 12mo; 75 cents.
This is a rich, practical and devotional work, that will be read with deep and thoughtful interest by those who can appreciate the infinite claims of divine grace and goodness on our gratitude.—Christian IV. MORE WORLDS THAN ONE. By Sir David

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A rich and truly valuable work, on a subject of commanding interest. Observer.
The reasoning of the author is conclusive; the spirit of the essay is excellent; and the subject, as here treated, one which is calculated to ennoble and enrich the reader. Chrowite. onrich the reader.—Chronicle.

V. Vana; or, The Child of Adoption. 18mo.; \$1.

We would give something to know who is the author of this delightful book.—Buffulo Express.

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Where several conflicting opinions of the learned are detailed, his discrimination is admirable; when his own interpretation is given, it is set forth with so much clearness, and appears so reasonable, that the reader will seldom feel disposed to withhold his as sost. As an able expositor—clear, candid, comprehensive—Dr. Brown is unrivalled among British divisors—Kitto. vines .- Kitto.

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ANTI SLAVERY PICTURE BOOKS, slept in their large court yards, or in the open air, on the different places. Several churches Tales: Grandworther Scott Books, and other had been serionaly in more different places.

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A wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health-as an evidence of which, he has inaumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling, onstantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the erial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeans is for sale at all the Druggists throughout the country.

New York Dutchman, January 14. See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper.

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There are tunes in profusion for choirs, and no lack of those which are suited to congregational use. There are tunes of about There are tunes of about

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